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epidemics of cholera in Egypt disappear with the hot weather. To prevent the deportation of the disease to European and American ports, it has been decided that the rags for export, the principal fomites, should receive a thorough and detailed disinfection, to be done under competent and careful supervision. Each ship's cargo is to be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

"One of the principal sources of the direct infection among the natives has been found in their drinking vessels. These are made of porous earthenware and are used in common by all the members of a family, passed from mouth to mouth, and infection is common.

"In disinfection of stricken families and their belongings, these vessels are destroyed and new ones provided. The family clothing is burned and replaced at the Government expense. The walls, ceilings, etc., are washed liberally with corrosive sublimate, and subsequently white-washed.

"The mortality thus far (August, 1896) of the present epidemic is about 16,000.

"In consideration of the fact that the current of travel, which passes to many parts of Europe and thence to the United States, centralizes in Alexandria, your correspondent believes that the safeguard of these countries lies in the absolute exclusion of cholera from Egypt, and suggests the following provisions to that end.

"The Mohammedan exodus from India should be effectually stopped until it is shown that no pilgrim carries contagious or infectious disease with him. When pilgrims congregate prior to the departure for Mecca, rigid sanitary measures should be enforced, in order that no germ-laden devotee shall depart. Again, all pilgrims should be detained to determine whether any cholera exists among them. The secondary points of departure from Mecca should also be carefully guarded, which might best be done at the entrances of the Suez Canal.

"These recommendations should be impressed upon the British Government and their officials in India, to the end that the Asiatic cholera, in the present day of rapid transportation and large transcontinental travel, might not be permitted to follow all who may pass through India or have intercourse with those who have resided there, as it did with the recent arrival of a body of British troops from Bombay to Suakim, in Egypt, where several cases of the dread disease broke out, proving the fact that the source of the evil is in India.

"JAMES F. LOVE, M. D.

"EDWARD BEDLOE, M. D., *Philadelphia, Pa.*"

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA.—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 408,500. Total deaths, 410, including enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 11.

*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 93,657. Total deaths, 85, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 5, and whooping cough, 1.

*Victoria—Melbourne.*—Four weeks ended July 25, 1896. Estimated population, 1,140,405. Total number of deaths not reported. Deaths included enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and diphtheria, 2.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 28, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended August 27, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended August 29, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended August 28, 1896.—Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 3. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of July, 1896.—Estimated population, 44,000. Total deaths, 134, including yellow fever, 1, and measles, 4.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of August, 1896. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 49, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1896. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 44, including yellow fever, 3; smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 2, and enteric fever, 6.

*Habana*.—Under date of September 5, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 1,222 deaths in this city during the month of August, 1896. Two hundred and sixty-nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 88 by smallpox, 71 by enteric fever, 55 by so-called pernicious fever, 14 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria, 32 by dysentery, 86 by enteritis, 5 by bilious fever, 1 by cholera infantum, 2 by measles, 28 by pneumonia, 1 by glanders, 1 by infantile tetano, and 128 by tuberculosis.

During the week ended September 3 there were 263 deaths, 60 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 100 new cases approximately; 19 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 130 new cases; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 10 by pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 3 by diphtheria, 28 by tuberculosis, 7 by dysentery, and 6 by pneumonia.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 125,757. Total deaths, 270, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; measles, 5, and whooping cough, 2.

*Rouen*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 343, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 3; measles, 8; whooping cough, 3, and croup, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 22 correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 25.5, and the lowest in Norwich, viz, 11.5 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 28; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 59; whooping cough, 24; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 147. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,856 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand of the

population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from measles, 19 from whooping cough, 13 from diphtheria, and 3 from scarlet fever.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 22 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 32.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 167 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and enteric fever, 4.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 22 correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 22.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 482, including scarlet fever, 7; measles, 15; whooping cough, 18, and diphtheria, 2.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor.*—Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 6, including 1 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 440,000. Total deaths 769, including smallpox, 28; enteric fever, 26; phthisis pulmonalis, 96, and diphtheria, 35.

WEST INDIES—*St. Helena.*—Four weeks ended August 8, 1896. Estimated population, 3,600. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.